

clinics, health centres, etc., might be transformed into aid posts. In some areas, it is suggested, the fixed posts should be supplemented by mobile units, which could give medical aid on the spot. Ambulances that may be required, the organization of ambulance services, and their personnel, are described, as well as the use and training of women for ambulance driving. Finally, the Minister urges all responsible authorities to press on with their schemes and proposals without delay, and desires that an interim report be furnished by every authority involved.

The Placing of Children in Families

THE Advisory Committee of the League of Nations has issued a report upon this subject ("The Placing of Children in Families". Geneva, 1938. Vol. 1, price 3s.; Vol. 2, price 5s. Messrs. Allen and Unwin, 40 Museum Street, W.C.1). To begin with, the Child Welfare Committee of the League planned a survey on the placing of children in families as part of its general inquiry into the treatment of neglected and delinquent minors, but it was afterwards decided to treat independently the whole problem of placing in families as a method of child care. The first volume of this report presents the principles accepted as underlying provisions for child care, the characteristic features of the different systems employed in various countries, and the organization of social services to direct 'placing'. Vol. 2 describes the various systems of placing children in families that are now employed in different parts of the world.

Buildings for the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

A LARGE plaster-of-Paris model of the main new buildings of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. is now on view at the Academy's premises in Bolshaya Kuluzhskaya Ulitsa in Moscow. The buildings were designed by A. V. Shehusev. The site for the buildings most favoured is on the Frunze Embankment of the Moscow River. The new buildings of the Academy, according to the plans, consist of five blocks with a volume of 880,000 cubic metres. In the centre of the architectural ensemble is the main block for the presidium of the Academy. The hall is large enough to seat 2,000 persons. There are also four smaller auditoriums. Near the main hall are rooms for the demonstration of films and for broadcasting; also a post and telegraphic office and an information bureau. A block has been set aside for the library and storage premises for fifteen million volumes. On either side of the block for the presidium are buildings to accommodate two museums, one of which will be the Natural History Museum.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938

THE Minister of Health has issued a circular to local authorities and public analysts on the new Food and Drugs Act passed last July, which comes into force next October (Circular 1755. H.M. Stationery Office. 2d. net). This Act represents a great simplification of existing food and drugs law, some of which dates back to the sixteenth century, and opportunity has been taken to introduce, into the general law, provisions which have up to now been included only in Local Acts. Among new provisions

which will become enforceable are the registration by local authorities of premises used for the sale or manufacture of ice cream and the preparation or manufacture of sausages or preserved food. Ice cream vendors must have their names and addresses on stalls, carts and barrows, and this requirement may be extended to all or any foods by the local authority. Slaughterhouses and knacker's yards will all in future be licensed for limited periods only, and new requirements are laid down as regards rooms, yards, etc., in which food is sold or prepared for sale.

Earth Tremor in the Lipari Islands

A STRONG earth tremor with epicentre near latitude $38^{\circ} 40' N.$, longitude $15^{\circ} 7' E.$ occurred during the night of January 27 and lasted several seconds according to human experience. The shock damaged several buildings, but no casualties are reported. The depth of focus is uncertain, but is unlikely to have been at the surface, as the shock was experienced and caused some apprehension in Messina. Messina has been troubled by earthquakes on several previous occasions, including February 25, 1509, June 8, 1599, March 28 and April 9, 1780, February 5-March 28, 1783 (six altogether), December 28, 1908, September 8, 1905, and October 23, 1907. The one on December 28, 1908, at 5 h. 21 m. was probably the most severe, nearly destroying Messina and Reggio, and causing the deaths of 77,283 people. On that occasion there were two epicentres in the Straits of Messina, the northerly one being the most important. The shock lasted 30 sec., caused sea-waves 38 ft. high at San Alessio, and subsidences of 22.9 in. two miles south of Reggio and 28 in. within two miles of Messina harbour.

The Chilean Earthquake

CHILE is one of the great seismically active regions in the world and part of the circum-Pacific ring of instability. During the night of January 24, an earthquake which lasted according to human experience for three minutes, shook an area greater than 40,000 square miles embracing Talca and Concepcion, and caused the deaths of approximately 15,000 people. It was the most severe for twelve years in Chile and the most destructive of human life since Quetta (India) in 1935. The three towns of Chillan, Pailalque and Parral are reported completely destroyed; Concepcion, Talcahuano, San Rosendo and Los Angeles are severely damaged, and Talca, Angol, Lota and Curico damaged. At Talca the prison collapsed, fires broke out at the port of Talcahuano, the cathedral tower at Vaparaiso swayed dangerously, and half Concepcion is reported in ruins. From the available macroseismic evidence the epicentre appears to be near lat. $37^{\circ} S.$ and somewhat to the east of long. $73^{\circ} W.$ The shock appears to have had a normal focal depth and to have caused some surface faulting, and the railway line is reported damaged in several places, including one point about 12 miles south of Talca. Two trains are reported derailed.

CONCEPCION has had an unfortunate history seismically, having been severely damaged on no fewer than six occasions: February 9, 1570, March 15, 1657, July 8, 1730, March 25, 1751, February 20,